REGISTER No. [illegible]—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,220—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 27, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

"To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 66
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ " "
Third do. ..... 2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Boat Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

First not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

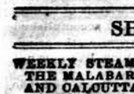
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,437 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. H. S. Lucey, on SATURDAY, the 1st June 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Karakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Nagapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,047 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878 at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BURREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

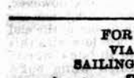
The S. S. "INDIA," 1,060 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on TUESDAY, the 28th May 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bander, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. A. Stabbart, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.



THE S. S. ATALANTA, 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

The vessel carried a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool ..... Rs. 450
" Suez ..... " 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd May 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA BOMBAY and on the 1st of each month.

For entire steamers see last pieces below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	36	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	55	36	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

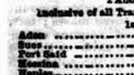
The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

STEAM TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.



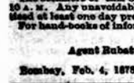
MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steamer THESSALY will sail on the 28th instant.

She has accommodation for a limited number of First Class passengers.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
RYDALL HALL	2,700	400	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At	
*PEEL HALL	2,700	400	fortnightly	intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	400	building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 70 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 60 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Through rates are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

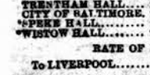
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Rice Passages intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
— GERLONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	27th May.
(c) NIZAM	2765	450	A. R. Barlow	31st do.
— PERA	2115	450	G. Hyde	7th June.
(c) GWALIOR	2755	450	J. C. Inebot	14th do.
— MONGOLIA	2828	530	A. Coleman	21st do.
(c) MIRZAPORE	3765	600	A. Parish	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 9 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TENASSERIM	2580	400	A. H. Johnson.	27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	10th June.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	24th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th May 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2265	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK.
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

HALL LINE
BRANKSOME HALL

WILL sail for LIVERPOOL on 8th June.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL
RETURN TICKETS
FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.

Per doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 6-8
Per doz. Pints ..... " 4-0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED.)

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Curry Paste, Curry Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FOR the convenience of Constituents, we beg to announce having ESTABLISHED a TEMPORARY BRANCH of our business at MALTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

Indian Branches:

KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Carries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2

TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad ... Re. 1

TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... " 1

TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST ..... " 1

IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 p.m. ..... " 1

BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner per month. " 60

BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ... " 20

BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ... " 25

BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ... " 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FESTIVAL
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1st, 1878.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR CHAIRS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
MR. WASHINGTON WORRAB'S NOVEL PEEP SHOW.

THE GIPSY QUEEN,
A TRUE FORTUNE TELLER.

THE GARDENS WILL BE ILLUMINATED on an entirely new principle.

MINSTRELS.

FOUR RIFLE GALLERIES.

THE BAND OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

KNOCK-EM-DOWN ALLIES AND AUNT SALLIES.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO,
MAXWELL, FRASER, MAMILTON, HORE & CO.,
(No connection with Bourne and Shepherd,)
Photographic Artists, just succeeded in perfecting the NEW CHALKOCHARCOAL PROCESS, will take INSTANTANEOUS Portraits by the aid of A NEW LIGHT, JUST DISCOVERED FOR THE PURPOSE.

A LOVER'S MAZE.

COME AND TRY YOUR
HEIGHT, WEIGHT, AND STRENGTH.

PHANTOCCINI,
OR SKETCHES IN LIGHT AND SHADE.

DANCING
ON THE ENCHANTED PLATFORM,
IN THE REALMS OF BLISS,
to the strains of an efficient Band and conducted by numerous Masters of the Ceremonies.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

W. TENNENT. Capt.
T. DUNNE, Lieut. & Adjt. } Hon. Secretaries.

Gates open at 8 o'clock; Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

No Reserved Seats; an unlimited supply of chairs provided without extra charge.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship JEANNIE DOUGLAS, Capt. Tocker, ARRIVED from LONDON, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our Office for our inspection and counter-signature, to PAY FREIGHT, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims will be admitted for demurrage &c., under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Tucker, Ship Jeannie Douglas.

Bombay, 25th May 1878.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the I. G. D. dkyard on MONDAY, the 3rd June 1878, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, old Canvas Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper and Lead old, Cases, Casks, Tins, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine St rekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 24th May 1878.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
LIGHT WINES
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER.

15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

STILL HOCKS.

RIESLING	per doz. Quarts	Rs. 15
BODENHEIMER	" Quarts	" 16
GEISENHEIMER	" Quarts	" 18
NIERSTEINER	" Quarts	" 20
Do.	" Pints	" 11
RUDESHEIMER	" Quarts	" 22
Do.	" Pints	" 12
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" Pints	" 15

SAUTERNES.

Per doz. Quarts ..... Rs. 18.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT
OFF PRICES
FOR CASH.

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER AND SONS,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz. Rs. 25
Yellow Seal, Pale, very Dry, Extra Fine.	" 33

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

COLD DRINKS

May be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his pegg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Credit. Rs. a. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow stems, each, from	4 0 to 10 0
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro plate.	10 8 to 18 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0 to 10 8
ICE TONGS do. do.	4 8 to 6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SELTZOGENES,
OR
DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint; preserve Water prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	22 0

CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Re. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above.	*Cash Price.*
SYRUP OF LEMON, Pint bottle	Re. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS. HALF SETS.
BOWS. DIVIDERS. PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES. T SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
CLINOMETERS. SEXTANTS.
PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
MAGNETIC COMPASSES.
OPTICAL SQUARES.
CROSS STAFF HEADS.
METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WATER COLOURS,
In Cakes, Pans and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
TRACING PAPER and CLOTH.
SABLE and CAMEL HAIR BRUSHES.
PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS,
In Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER. MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG HAIR BRUSHES.
VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

AND EVERY OTHER REQUISITE.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues can be had on application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
BY LAND OR SEA.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Beg to Draw the attention of Travellers and others to their CELEBRATED TRAVELLING KIT READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

The prices quoted below are for Cash only.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 15 8	Travelling Hats	4 8	English horse hair pillows	7 8	To-th Brush Guards	0 10
Overland Suits	27 0	Cardigan Jackets ..	9-8 to 12 8	Folding Camp Bedstead ..	50 0	Do. Brushes	0 10
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Cork Mattrasses	23 8	Nail Do	0 12
Boys' Sailor Suits	9 8	Pillow Cases, each ..	1-4 to 2 8	Cotton do	15 0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..	9-8 to 12 8
Overcoats and Ulsters from	35 to 65 0	Blankets	each 10	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8	Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 2
Dressing Gowns from	9 to 20 0	Long Rugs or Scotch Mandu	10 to 10 5	Waterproof Coats	10 0	Do. Strops	3-8 to 4 0
Pyjamas	8	Resais or Quilts	5 8	6-Inch Dash Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0	Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	6 0	Ladies' Wool Shawls	22 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8	Briar Root Pipes	1 8
White do.	5 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Linen Proof Collars doz.	6 0	Tobacco Pouches	1 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	6 0	Solid Leather do	49 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per doz.	1 8	Champagne Taps	8 8
English Cambric do	4 0	Extra Large do	75 0	Linen Cuffs per doz	13 8	Pocket Knives	1 8
Best Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 8	Linen Collars	do. 15 0	Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1 0
Silk and Wool do	8 0	Extra large do	24 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs,	5 0	Shaving do Stick	1 0
Spun Silk do	10	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Warm Gloves	1 8	Lloyd's Eurexia	1 4
Gents' Under Vests 8 to	6 0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	Children's Gloves	1 to 1 8	Oriental Tooth Paste	1 0
Bathing Drawers	6 0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Mitts	1 8	Fragrant Florellina	1 8
Gents' Under Pants .. 4 to	8	Pins, Scarf	0 12	Mufflers	2 12	Lozenge Labs a, per doz.	0 12
Gents' Cotton Socks, dos..	8 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Sailors' Knot	2 12	Lloyd's Life Saving apparatus	12 8
Warm do	15 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Windsors for Bow or tying	4 0	Overland Chairs best Beech	6-8 to 13 8
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Gents' Dressing Cases ..	11 8	Presents' Canvas Shoes ..	3 8	Ladies' Sunshades	6 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	12 8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ..	25 to 30 0	Gents' Slippers	2 8	Ladies' White Cotton	5 8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz	9 0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to 6 0	Ladies' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete ..	2 12	Gents' Umbrellas	5 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos. 6-8 to	12 8	Courier Bags	9-8 to 12 8	China Bath Slippers	1 8	Double Iron Bedstead. 6ft. 6in.	75 0
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ...	14 0	Portable Washstands	32 8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 15 0	Sovereign Boxes	2-8 to 4 8	Pocket Filters	3 8	Travelling Canteens	31 0
Travelling Caps	4 8	Fiffin Baskets fitted,	16 to 22 8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0	Chubb's Despatch Boxes fitted	66 0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Air Pillows	5 0	Sponges	3 8	Chubb's Cash Boxes	20 to 30 0
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12 8	Travelling do	1 8	Soap Boxes	1 8	Silber's Patent Lamps 7-8 to 35 0	
		Sails, per bottle	2 8	Travelling do	1 8	Hat Guards	0 8
		English Feather do	7 8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 8		
		Ashantee Hammock from	10 8	Helmet Cases	7 12		
		Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.		Portable Ink Stand	1 8		

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY.

VOLUNTEER PRIZES ON VIEW.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co have on view at their Show Rooms numerous articles suitable for Volunteer Prizes priced from Rs. 18 upwards, a few of which are as follows:—

GOLD.

Gold-mounted Amber Cigar Holders, Gold Watches and Chains, Scarf Pins and Rings, Pencil Cases, Lockets and Charms, Sleeve Links, Studs, &c., &c.

SILVER.

Silver Cigar Cases, Silver Gilt Cigar Cases, Leather Cigar Cases, Silver-bound, Silver Watches and Chains, Cashmere Silver Cups, Goblets, Tankards, &c., English ditto, plain engraved and embossed Army and Navy Cups.

ELECTRO PLATE, &c.

E. P. & Oak Tobacco Boxes, Army and Navy Drinking Cups, Goblets, Tankards and a great variety of Bachelor Breakfast Cruet Frames, Field Glasses and Opera Glasses.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
May 27, 1878. Rampart Row.

SALE OF WINES AT COST PRICE, DURING MAY.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE Co., No 3, Sassoon Building, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, have resolved, in order to introduce their Wines extensively and induce Consumers to try and so judge of their unusual excellence, to allow a discount of ten per cent. on all Wines, &c. costing Rs. 20 and upwards; also 5 per cent. on those under Rs. 20 per doz.

Prices having been fixed unusually low for cash, in expectation of very large sales and quick returns, this concession brings the Wines down to cost price, and only applies to orders received during the month of May.

The Wines are all high class and carefully selected, a trial being only required to make them appreciated. All those not satisfied with purchases can return same within ten days. Sample cases of 1 doz. Quart Bottles Assorted Liquors of any kind will be supplied.

CLARETS FROM THE EMINENT HOUSE OF A. LALANDE AND COMPANY, BORDEAUX.

Price per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Medoc, superior Pts. 7 Rs. and	12 0
St. Estephe (fine flavour and bouquet)	14 0
Pauillac (full body)	14 12
St. Julien (soft and delicate)	16 4
Margaux (exquisite Bouquet)	20 4
Chat Marqui-de Terme, (choice growth)...	24 0
Sauternes (mellow and soft)	15 0
Finest Sauterne, (very rich and fine)	20 0
Chateau d'Yquem, the renowned unique premier cru, with Marquis de Lur Saluce's etiquette and vintage date 1873 on bottle, and Cruet on Cork and Capsule. Lalande's Monopoly, good year, Crème de tête, Qts. per dozen Rs. 36.	

BURGUNDIES FROM THE UNION OF FRENCH WINE GROWERS, LIMITED.

Per Dos. Qts.	Rs. a.
Beaujolais	16 8
Fleurie	18 8
Beaune	19 8
Savigny Beaune	23 8
Pommard, old	26 4
Pommard, very old	30 8
Volnay, old Vintage	33 0
Chambertin	40 0
Clos de Vougeot, (the élite of Bourgundies).	48 0

SPARKLING BURGUNDY.

	Rs. a.
Red Sparkling Burgundy (for Invalids)	36 0
St. Hubert du Chateau	38 0
White Sparkling St. Percy	34 0
White Sparkling Volnay	38 0

RHINE WINES FROM A. DEY AND COMPANY, COBLENZ.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Lanbenheimer 1873, or Erbacher	16 8
Bodenheimer	18 8
Nierteiner	20 4
Rudesheimer, 1868	25 0
Liebfraumilch, 1868	30 0
Johannisberg, 1868	36 8
Steinberg Cabinet, 1865	60 0
Braunneberg Moselle	20 0
Moselle Blumchen (Flower)	24 0
Berncastler Doctor, 1868	40 0
Sparkling Hock, 1st quality	29 8
Sparkling Moselle, 1st quality	30 0

ITALIAN WINES.

From the Enological Society of Naples.

	Rs. a.
Vino Irpino, red	12 8
Vino Segino, red	14 0
Vino Vesuvio, red	16 4
Capri Bianco, white	16 0
Capri Rosso, red	16 8
Lacrima Cristi, red	18 12
Do. do. white	22 8
Pompei Bianco, white	24 0

SHERRY.

Per Doz. Qts.	Rs. a.
Very Old Pale Sherry	24 0
Very Old Montilla [Cordova], dry and light, specially recommended	28 8
Very Old Amber Oloroso [selected]	30 0
Manzanilla [real] extremely dry	31 8

PORT.

	Rs. a.
Pure Oporto Wine, Old matured in wood ...	20 0
Superior 1868 Vintage Port	24 0
Extra Superior for Invalids, very old	26 0

CHAMPAGNE FROM G. DUFAUT, PROPRIETOR OF CHATEAU DE PIERRY, EPERNAY.

Qts. per Doz.	Rs. a.	Pts.	Rs. a.
Sillery Extra, extra Dry ...	28 8	...	16 0
Chateau de Pierry, do. do. ...	29 12	...	17 4
Ay Mousseux, Superior	32 8	...	18 8
Royal Sillery, 1st quality	39 8	...	22 0
Vin de Cabinet, extra Dry ...	44 0		
Vin de Reserve, do. do. ...	52 0		

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

ALL OF BURGUNDY CHARACTER,
Prize Medals, Vienna, 1873, &c.

	Rs. a.
Auldana Ruby, old full body	13 8
Do. do do. Pints	7 8
Do. do. very old, bottled in London.	15 0
Do. White (like

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 25TH MAY 1878.

THE Banks having been closed for three days in honour of the Queen's Birthday, we have, as regards some branches of business, in reality only two days' transactions to report upon since the departure of last mail. With the one exception of Cotton, however, everything is so dull, that the difference betwixt holidays and working days is not very marked. The Home advices all continue to show a strong belief in the maintenance of peace, the mere fact of Consols having g advanced to 96⅛ being of itself sufficient to show that the views of commercial people are most pacific. On the other hand, there is apparently no doubt that both England and Russia are going on steadily with warlike preparations, and people here are accordingly as unsettled as ever regarding the future. Irrespective though of political influences altogether, as we have frequently pointed out of late, we have not the elements of an active trade in any direction. Cotton is rapidly drawing to a close, the exports for the season up to date being about 140,000 bales behind the corresponding period last year, while of Seeds supplies are not more liberal, and in Imports there is practically nothing doing, nor will there be until something can be seen of the promise of the rains. Their approach is consequently watched for with even more than usual interest, and when it became known that showers had fallen in Guzerat and Kattiawar a few days ago, it was hoped that they might prove the earnest of an early break. The weather, however, has a very settled appearance at present, and the latest telegraphic advices from the Coast give no indication of the rains setting in earlier than usual. In a general way we may therefore look to having another fortnight to three weeks open for export operations, but the amount of business done in that interval will be small and will go but a very little way towards filling the large amount of disengaged tonnage now in harbour. Freights for Liverpool have now fallen to 15s. per ton by steamers and 17s. 6d. by Iron sailing ships, but even a reduction to 10s. would not serve to attract any great additional shipments, where the actual absence of produce is the cause of the depression.

MONEY.—Owing mainly to withdrawals of Government Money the last published statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on the 18th instant showed a reduction of nearly 16 lacs in the Cash Balance, but notwithstanding this the directors on the 21st instant reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round, making their nominal minimums 5 per cent. on fixed and 6 per cent. on demand loans secured by Government Paper. Similar accommodation is obtainable in the open market, however, at 3 per cent., and everything continues to point to even lower rates during the monsoon.

EXCHANGE.—The Banks having only been open for two days since the departure of last Mail the transactions in sterling have necessarily been very circumscribed. On Tuesday morning rates opened on the basis of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank and 1s. 8 11-16d. for 3 months' Credit Bills, but a firmer feeling was apparent and an advance of 1-32d. was established during the day, which was still maintained on Wednesday, making the closing quotations:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8 13-32d.; 6 months' 1s. 8¾d.; Credits, 3 months' 1s. 8 23-32d; 6 months' 1s. 8 29-32d; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 8 25-32d, 6 months' 1s. 8 31-32d. per rupee.

The Council drafts were allotted in London on Wednesday at an average of 1s. 8¾d. per rupee all round, although that rate only got 9 per cent. of the amount applied for, £239,000 were drawn on Calcutta, £2,000 on Madras and £59,000 on Bombay, making £400,000 in all. Since the allotments Bar Silver in London has fallen from 53½ d. to 53⅛ d. per oz, but as it is still equal to the latter rate to about 1s. 8 7-16d. per rupee on the Mint cutturn, the movement may not exercise much affect on Exchange.

On Calcutta, the closing rate was ¼ per cent. premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

On China 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills are quoted nominally at Rs. 220 per 100 dollars.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market opened very strong after the departure of last mail, and on Tuesday morning business was done in Fours at Rs. 94½ to ⅝, but a weaker feeling set in which increased on Wednesday, and the closing rates on that day before the holidays were:—Fours, Rs. 94½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94⅝; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103¼. The daily increasing ease in Money and the pacific character of the Home advices would probably have led to the higher rates being maintained, but for the generally unsettled feeling respecting the new loan. Should it be brought out in India all there can be little doubt it will be, we may expect to see a serious fall in rates.

SHARES.—The market for Spinning and Weaving Companies shares has been decidedly active at advancing rates, but other Companies have not moved much. In *Banks* the only alteration is in Bank of Bombays, which are ½ per cent. higher, the closing price on Wednesday being Rs. 702½. *Agras* are steady at Rs. 126, Nationals at Rs. 105. In *Land* Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Colabas and an advance of like extent in Port Cannings. *Press* shares are steady, the only changes being a rise of Rs. 10 in New Berar and Rs. 5 Mofussil Companies. In Spinning and Weaving Companies, with the exception of a decline of Rs. 50 in Bhowanagar Mills and Press, there has been a steady upward movement. Alexandra Companies shares have risen Rs. 100, Alliance and Fleming Rs. 50, Sassoon Rs. 40, Hindustan Rs. 35, Bombay United and Morarjee Goculdas Rs. 30, Manockjee Petit Rs. 20 and other companies, with very few exceptions, have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 25 in Bombay Burmah Trading Company. G. I. P. Railway stock has advanced Re. 1 per £20.

PIECE GOODS.—There is absolutely no change in the position of the market since the departure of last mail. Stocks are liberal, the demand dull, and prices have not moved either way, nor do they show any symptom of doing so until the opening of the monsoon gives a chance of new influence coming into play.

The clearances from the bazaar during the week are estimated at about 1,500 packages, but from first hands, owing to the holidays, they have not been over about 200 packages. In Grey Shirtings, any demand there is runs mainly on light weights below 6 lbs. of 39 inch, whilst the wider makes are quite neglected. Grey Jaconets and Mulls meet a fair enquiry at quite previous prices, but in Printers, Madapollams, and T Cloths there is very little doing. Of Bleached Goods the descriptions mostly in request have been Mulls, Jaconets, and Dorias, but neither in these nor in other makes has there been any movements in prices. Dyed and Printed and T Reds remain as before dull and almost unsaleable.

TWIST.—A small retail business has been done this week from the bazaar at about previous rates, but from first hands no sales of any importance have been made.

METALS.—*Copper* remains quiet but steady at former prices. Of *Yellow Metal* the sales have been small at unchanged rates. *Iron* is firm although not active. British Bars have risen As. 8 per candy while other kinds are unchanged.

COALS.—The market has not moved either way this week, no transactions having been reported. To arrive there are, if anything, fewer sellers. But prices are quite nominal, as buyers keep out of the market and seem likely so to do while the political advices are passive in tone. For May-June shipment, via Cape, nominal rates are:—

Davison's West Hartley	Rs. 21 per ton.
Cambois Cowpen do.	21 ,,
Laird's Welsh do.	20 ,,
Watson's Hartley	19½ ,,
Cardiff	21½ ,,

COTTON.—The Liverpool market advices this week have been very firm in tone throughout, and prices both on the spot and to arrive have advanced ¼d per lb. Notwithstanding the holidays we have accordingly had an active demand here at daily hardening rates, until at the close we quote a rise of Re. 5 to Rs. 7 per candy.

The purchases for export fall little if any short of 20,000 bales, made up chiefly of Omras, which are still coming forward to a comparatively liberal extent considering the advanced period of the season, but we are now about at the end of this description, and as Dholleras can scarcely be called a crop and Dharwar and Compta is not coming in at all freely, we shall have very short receipts from this time forward.

The Receips from up-country last week were only 26,528 bales against 29,826 last week and 42,680 for the corresponding week last year, and the total since 1st September is now 779,858 bales against 983,130 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail only total 8,198 bales, making 491,552 bales since 1st January, as compared with 630,839 bales for the same period last year, or a falling off of 139,287 bales, which will yet be considerably increased before 30th June.

The following are to-day's quotation, for Cotton with equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission:—

New, Full-ground—			₹ Candy	C. & F.
Oomrawuttee	Good	Ready.	Rs. 203 =	5¼d.
Do.	F. G. F.	,,	,, 196 =	5 1/16d.
Do.	G. F.	,,	,, 186 =	4¾d.
Do.	Fully Fair	,,	,, 178 =	4½d.
Do.	Fair	,,	,, 168 =	4¼d.
Ginned Dharwar	Good	,,	,, 206 =	5 5/16d.
Dhollera	G. F.	,,	,, 193 =	5d.
Do.	F.G.F.	,,	,, 198 =	5⅛d.
Do.	Good	,, Nominal	,, 202 =	5¼d.
Westerns	G.F.	,,	,, 183 =	4¾d.
Compta	G.F.	,,	,, 192 =	4 15/16d.

THE visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant shows the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	2,290,000	2,832,030	2,717,613
Surats...	343,000	557,220	587,220
For the U. K. only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	888,000	1,190,170	1,041,560
Do. London	11,000	46,060	59,540
American Afloat	170,000	102,000	121,000
E. Indian ,,	78,000	138,000	200,000
Total	1,147,000	1,476,230	1,422,100
Price of Mid. Orleans	6 5-16d.	6d.	6 3-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	4 11-16d.	4¾d.
Difference	1½d.	1 5-16d.	1 13-16d.

The American Crop figures to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	19,000	11,800	17,300
,, Exports to U. K.	30,000	25,000	40,000
,, ,, to Continent	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total Rcts. since 1st Sept	4,133,000	3,869,800	4,006,400
,, Exports to U. K.	1,670,000	1,840,000	1,797,300
,, ,, to Continent	1,369,000	937,000	1,140,900
,, Stock at the Ports	290,000	458,000	416,000

SEEDS.—*Linseed*.—The supply continues most limited and the quality is also very inferior. Freights, however, being very low, buyers are enabled to pay comparatively high rupee rates, and we still quote Rs. 6-10 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is also in fair request at hardening rates, Yellow Guzerat being quoted at Rs. 7-10 per cwt.

WHEAT.—There is practically nothing doing for export, and prices are quite nominal, say, Best White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 39½; Mixed, Rs. 37 to Rs. 38; Red, Rs. 35 to Rs. 37 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th May compared with that for 14th May:—

LIABILITIES.	14th May. Rs.	A.	P.	20th May. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,78,592	0	0	18,78,512	0	0
Treasury Balance	2,69,34,164	0	7	2,07,06,295	4	3
Other Deposits	2,90,90,086	0	2	2,70,04,987	5	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,54,444	4	7	18,74,976	11	8
Sundries	11,96,049	15	1	12,59,654	12	9
	Rs. 7,34,61,348	4	1	7,27,26,426	2	4

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,05,01,494	9	10	1,05,02,089	15	11
Loans on Govt. Securities	40,89,147	0	19	40,35,947	0	10
Credits on ditto	41,40,994	4	11	43,52,665	6	1
Bills Discounted	2,11,89,842	6	5	2,17,96,979	12	7
Balances with other Banks	8,89,507	9	0	9,32,457	13	4
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock	10,00,254	5	8	10,00,108	9	11
Stamps	9,729	9	11	9,554	11	11
Sundries	1,39,833	2	4	1,68,064	14	8
Cash at Head Office	1,64,33,913	3	3	1,59,49,817	8	9
Do. at Branches	1,50,22,602	0	10	1,39,78,780	4	4
	7,34,61,348	4	5	7,27,26,426	2	4

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE SEA CUSTOMS REVENUE (EXCLUDING SALT REVENUE).

FOR THE FIRST MONTHS OF THIS OFFICIAL YEAR 1878-79 AND OF THE FOUR PRECEDING YEARS.

Provinces and Ports.		1874. Imports.	1874. Exports.	1874. Total.	1875. Imports.	1875. Exports.	1875. Total.	1876. Imports.	1876. Exports.	1876. Total.	1877. Imports.	1877. Exports.	1877. Total.	1878. Imports.	1878. Exports.	1878. Total.
TOTAL	Gross	11,17,866	7,68,416	18,86,282	8,20,802	1,89,997	9,80,159	7,49,021	1,81,512	9,30,533	1,41,753	12,92,500	14,34,253	6,74,218	67,703	7,41,921
	Net	..	..	..	1,01,838	1,57,744	2,59,582	1,30,594	1,12,370	2,42,964	1,44,092	12,42,472	13,86,564	6,70,593	62,347	7,32,940
BURMA	Gross	..	..	..	1,01,838	1,57,744	2,59,582	1,30,594	1,12,370	2,42,964	1,44,092	12,42,472	13,86,564	6,70,593	62,347	7,32,940
	Net	1,05,686	89,968	1,95,654	1,01,838	1,57,744	2,59,582	1,30,594	1,12,370	2,42,964	1,44,092	12,42,472	13,86,564	6,70,593	62,347	7,32,940
MADRAS	Gross	1,45,709	4,89,578	6,35,287	1,87,694	16,855	2,04,549	38,135	5,61,871	6,00,006	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
	Net	..	..	..	1,87,694	16,855	2,04,549	38,135	5,61,871	6,00,006	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
SIND	Gross	15,736	9,955	25,691	16,826	3,310	20,136	19,556	5,61,871	5,81,427	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216
	Net	..	..	..	16,826	3,310	20,136	19,556	5,61,871	5,81,427	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216
BOMBAY	Gross	2,80,198	44,669	3,24,867	3,04,556	8,81,716	11,86,272	38,454	92,244	1,30,698	6,09,046	7,61,053	13,70,099	5,61,046	7,61,053	13,70,099
	Net	..	..	..	3,04,556	8,81,716	11,86,272	38,454	92,244	1,30,698	6,09,046	7,61,053	13,70,099	5,61,046	7,61,053	13,70,099
BOMBAY, Custom House	Gross	5,80,057	1,35,916	7,15,973	3,20,802	1,89,997	5,10,799	1,30,594	1,12,370	2,42,964	1,44,092	12,42,472	13,86,564	6,70,593	62,347	7,32,940
	Net	..	..	..	1,01,838	1,57,744	2,59,582	1,30,594	1,12,370	2,42,964	1,44,092	12,42,472	13,86,564	6,70,593	62,347	7,32,940
BASSEIN	Gross	7,38,978	7,16,299	14,55,277	8,81,716	1,05,300	9,87,016	5,49,460	92,244	6,41,704	5,64,371	3,70,035	9,34,406	5,61,437	7,61,053	13,22,490
	Net	7,38,978	7,16,299	14,55,277	8,81,716	1,05,300	9,87,016	5,49,460	92,244	6,41,704	5,64,371	3,70,035	9,34,406	5,61,437	7,61,053	13,22,490
SALSETTE	Gross	8,20,202	3,04,556	11,24,758	8,81,716	1,05,300	9,87,016	5,49,460	92,244	6,41,704	5,64,371	3,70,035	9,34,406	5,61,437	7,61,053	13,22,490
	Net	8,20,202	3,04,556	11,24,758	8,81,716	1,05,300	9,87,016	5,49,460	92,244	6,41,704	5,64,371	3,70,035	9,34,406	5,61,437	7,61,053	13,22,490
KOLABA	Gross	26,901	22,525	49,426	88,701	60,353	1,49,054	13,046	12,472	25,518	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
	Net	26,901	22,525	49,426	88,701	60,353	1,49,054	13,046	12,472	25,518	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
RATNAGIRI	Gross	26,854	22,525	49,379	88,701	60,353	1,49,054	13,046	12,472	25,518	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
	Net	26,854	22,525	49,379	88,701	60,353	1,49,054	13,046	12,472	25,518	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500	4,18,183	2,52,317	6,70,500
KARWAR	Gross	38,748	4,333	43,081	30,097	30,939	61,036	5,64,704	5,64,371	11,29,075	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216
	Net	38,748	4,333	43,081	30,097	30,939	61,036	5,64,704	5,64,371	11,29,075	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216	13,181	3,70,035	3,83,216
SOUTHERN DIVISION	Gross	1,93,784	1,78,960	3,72,744	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804
	Net	1,93,784	1,78,960	3,72,744	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804	5,67,338	8,43,466	14,10,804
SCINDE	Gross	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119	6,78,451	1,78,960	8,57,411	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119	6,78,451	1,78,960	8,57,411	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119
	Net	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119	6,78,451	1,78,960	8,57,411	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119	6,78,451	1,78,960	8,57,411	6,65,896	23,31,223	29,97,119

FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL.

N.B.—1. The nett collections for 1874 cannot be separately given for the Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished.

2. The figures for British Burma for 1878 are exclusive of the collections at Tavoy and Mergui.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
24	Emblehope(s)	Stephenson	Calcutta, May 2.
,,	Reaper	Poole	Liverpool, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations
25	Ava (s)	Dickinson	Coast and Calcutta.
,,	Belstoma	Hughes	Oregon.
,,	Loochoo	Scarlett	Amsterdam.
,,	Hutton (s)	Hodges	Moulmein.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
21	Meinam (s)	Leguerie	Galle, May 15.
,,	Mahratta(s)	Britten	Bombay, April 30.
22	Knowsley Hall	Jackson	Liverpool, Jan 26.
,,	City of Sparta	Macdonald	Bristol, Feb 7.
,,	Canada	Crocker	Mauritius, Apr 9.

DEPARTURES.

May 21.—Steamers Avagyee and Mecca. Ship Centurion Barque Isaure.

PASSENGERS.

Per Meinam—Mr Griffiz, Mr Heine, Mr Cook, Mr Greaves, Mr Nicolay, Mr and Mrs Abendrotte, Mr Francis, Mr Sergent, Mr Laglois, Mr Dacriez, Mr Just, Mr Macgregor, Mr Marichal, Mr Richard.

Per Canada—Mrs Crocker and 3 children, Dr Noel, Mr Booth and Master Booth.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 24th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·767
Temperature of the Air	87·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80·6
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·735
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless 0, 8)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	92·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	84·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	250

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 24th May 1878.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following promotions, &c, of R A officers have been made:—

I Lt Col and Bt Col T J Maclachlan, 8th Bde A A G, R A, Bombay, has been placed upon the Seconded List.

II Major G F Worsley 1 Battery 2nd Bde, promoted Lt Col into the 8th Bde, vice T J Maclachlan.

III Lt A B Stopford has been promoted Captain upon the Seconded List.

IV Capt G Firebrace, N Battery 1st Bde, has been transferred to No 7 Battery 9th Bde.

V Capt J Mortimer from the Supernumerary List has been stated to N Battery 1st Bde, vice Firebrace.

VI Lt A H W Brett, C Battery 2nd Bde, has been transferred to the Depôt of that Bde in England.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters, it is intimated that Major H F Pritchard, No 18 Battery 8th Bde, has been transferred to H Battery 1st Bde R A.

To travel at the public expense under clause VII para: 160 Transport Regulations Part II.

The Comr-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col M Boyd, 2nd in Comd, 11th N I, to officiate as Commandant, at Aseerghur, vice Col Kee, on furlough.

27th Regt N I Lt—Surgeon W G H Henderson to the Medical charge, vice Surgeon Halliday, transferred to the 13th N I.

29th Regt N I—Major J Galloway, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, with effect from the 10th April 1878, vice Lt Col Tanner, offg as A A G. Major G C Saritorious, S C, to officiate as Wing Commander, vice Major Galloway.

Surgeon Major K J Parr, A M D, is transferred from Ghizree Sanitarium to general duty, Presy Circle.

Surgeon E W Kelsall, A M D, is transferred from Aden to general duty, Mhow Circle.

The abovenamed officers will travel expeditiously at the public expense under clause VI para 159 Transport Regulations part II.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Hyderabad Station Order—Dated 13th May 1878, directing Captain J F Brough, R A, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer in addition to his own.

7th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Regtl Order, dated 29th April 1878, appointing Lt Thackwell to act as Qr Mr from the 1st May 1878 in addition to his other duties, vice Qr Mr Slattery, proceeding on leave pending retirement.

3rd (or Q) Light Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated 12th May 1878, directing Captain M Mayne, Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander with effect from the 3rd idem, vice Capt Stevens, appointed to the personal Staff of H E the C-in-C.

15th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 15th March 1878, directing Lt Col Smith, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt; Major Forrest, Comdt, to officiate as 2nd in Comd; and Lt Fenton, Qr Mr, to officiate as Wing Comdr, in addition to his own duties in succession to Lt Col Boyd, rejoining his own appointment in the 11th N I.

Regtl Order, dated 20th March 1878, directing Major C P Newport, S C, to resume his duties as Offg Wing Comdr, vice Major Forteath, Offg as 2nd in Comd.

27th Regt N I Lt—Regt Order, dated 24th April 1878, directing Lt A L Sinclair, Wing Officer and Offg; Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr and Lt A C G Mayne, Offg Wing Officer, and Qr Mr, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his own duties as a temporary measure, in succession to Lt Col Castell.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer has leave of absence:—

R A—Col H L Chermside, C B, (1st Bde) to England, from date of embarkation, pending retirement on full pay, under the Royal Warrant of 14th October 1868.

Major John K Holdsworth (D Batty 4th Bde) from date of embarkation to England, overland, to appear before a Medical Board.

2nd Foot 1st Battn.—Major T Kelly-Kenny to Mahableshwur, from date of departure, for 30 days on medical certificate.

Paymaster (Major G Blweton, to remain at Mahableshwur from 25th May to 15th June 1878 on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

15th Foot (2nd Battalion.)—Captain M Murphy to remain at Mahableshwur to 15th June 1878 on medical certificate in extension.

6th Foot—2nd. Lieutenant C H. Bathwest to remain at the Hills north of Dehra from 4th May to 31st October 1878, on medical certificate.

15th Regiment N. I.—Colonel G S Morris to remain at the Neilgherries from 10th May to 8th June 1878, in extension, on medical certificate.

A M D—Surgn Major T K Birnie to remain in England from 7th April to 6th Oct. 1878, on medical certificate.

Barrack Department—Sub Conductor (Actg Comdr) G Walsh, to Bombay, from date of departure for 30 days, to appear before a Medical Board.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, May 22.)

The services or Mr W R Green, Assistant Superintendent o Police, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

The services of Mr C A. Soppitt, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Backergunge, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr T Foster is to act until further orders, as an Assistant Superintendent f Police and is posted to Moorshedabad.

Mr A W Garret, Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, is appointed temporarily to the second Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Mr A E Gough, Professor, Hooghly College, is confirmed in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service.

Surgeon D W D Comins to act as Civil Surgeon of Nuddea during the absence, on furlough of Surgeon-Major C E W Beasley.

Surgeon J C Fullerton is appointed to act, until further orders, as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore.

Lieut G F Wilson, R E, Assistant Director of State Railways, North Eastern System, is appointed to be also ex-officio Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 20th May.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointment:—

70th Regiment—Sub-Lieut Birch to Lieutenant.

43rd N I—Lieut A Montmaro, supernumerary on the Establishment 35th N I, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut T Lay.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers:—

5th Fusiliers—Captain Williams to be Major.

9th Regt—Captain Airey to be Major.

The Candidates have been reported to have attained the undermentioned standards.

Persian under clause VIII—Lieut G S Eyre,—8th N I.

Higher Standard in Hindustanee, Lieut C T Reay, 63rd Foot, on probation 38th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Major Holdsworth, R A, to Bombay, for one month, to appear before a medical board.

2-22nd Foot—Lieut Johnston, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon Major C G Irwin, to Murree and adjacent hills from 8th May to 8th November, on medical certificate.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HENWOOD—May 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. D. B, Henwood, of a daughter.

MCLEOD—May 21st, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon Major K. McLeod, M. D., of a daughter.

STEWART—May 20th, at Saseeram, the wife of Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate, of a son.

SCOTT—At Secunderabad, C. B., the wife of Major T. A. Scott, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

WEST—May 17th, at Calcutta the wife of R. Barton West, Esq., of a son.

WILSON—May 21st, at Simla, the wife of Mr. A. B. Wilson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—LOVETT—May 15th, at St. John's Church, (Old Cathedral) Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Henry Bray, M. A., Senior Chaplain, Mr. James Robert Harvey, to Mrs. Julia Lovett, widow of Captain H Lovett.

DEATHS.

WALLER—May 21st, at Calcutta, Alice Helena Claudine, the beloved wife of Mr. E. Waller.

EYRE—May 10th, at Turu, Garo Hills, Assam, H B M Eyre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, second son of John Eyre, Eyrecourt Castle, Ireland, aged 30 years.

PRIESTLEY—May 24th, at Allahabad, of cholera, C. W. Priestley, Esq., Assistant Secretary to Government for the Public Works Department, aged 42.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 27, 1878.

BEFORE to-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is in the hands of our readers, it is probable that a telegram will have been received giving the result of Saturday's Cabinet Council, at which it was expected that the British Government would decide whether to accept or reject the final proposals of Russia. The nature of those proposals still remains a dead secret; but we retain our belief that they cannot possibly embody any real and satisfactory concessions, as the movements of the Russian troops in the vicinity of Constantinople are quite inconsistent with the supposition that Russia does not intend to insist on carrying out the Treaty of San Stefano. The moderation affected recently by some of the Russian papers is now rebuked by more ardently patriotic journals; but its only purpose, probably, was to represent Russia before Europe as sincerely anxious for peace, and to throw on England the blame of the rupture which is inevitable. At the same time, Russia must have made some offer worth considering; at least in the opinion of some of Lord Beaconsfield's colleagues, or it would not have been found necessary to hold two Cabinet Councils before coming to a decision. We know, however, that she would not go so far as to give up the treaty of San Stefano, and that in default of such a concession Lord Beaconsfield has pledged himself to declare war.

As the Reports of the Special Commission appointed to investigate the grain robberies on the G. I. P. Railway have now been sent in to Government, some more detailed account than has yet been published of the reasons for the appointment of the Commission, and the work it has done, may be found interesting. Along with the sudden and unprecedented development of the grain traffic consequent upon the occurrence of a Famine in the Deccan there sprang into existence on the G. I. P. Railway at the beginning of last year a system of plundering the goods trains which gradually assumed very serious proportions, and which, though at first confined to robberies of bags of grain and especially of wheat, was afterwards, as the thieves grew bolder and more expert, extended to other and more valuable merchandize. These robberies went on month after month all last year, being particularly heavy in May and August, which, it will be remembered, were the worst months of the Famine. In November, when the period of extreme distress was over, the number of robberies simultaneously decreased; but in December it suddenly sprang up again beyond the maximum previously attained, and through all the first three months of the present year it continued to grow at an alarming rate. To give an idea of the losses caused by these robberies to the Railway Company, we may mention that in the fifteen months from January 1877 to March 1878 inclusive the claims made against the Company for discrepancies between the number of bags consigned and the number delivered amounted in value to Rs. 6,48,334. Of course, all these claims could not be sustained, and there se

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

SHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

LONDON, MAY 25.

No statement has yet been made in Parliament respecting the result of Count Shouvaloff's Mission.

THE EXPENSES OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, said, none of the Indian revenue would be devoted to the expenses of the transport of the Indian Contingent.

LINE OF DEMARCATION ROUND CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 24.

The Russo-Turkish Commission has failed to agree as to the line of demarcation around Constantinople.

GERMANY AND SOCIALISM.

BERLIN, MAY 24.

The German Parliament has rejected the Bill against Socialism which was introduced in consequence of the attempted assassination of the Emperor William by a Socialist.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TROOPS AT MALTA.

MALTA, MAY 24.

The s. s. Goa, towing the Duke of Athole, with Madras troops on board, arrived here to-day.

IMPORTANT CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, MAY 25.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which the proposals brought by Count Schouvaloff from the Czar were considered, but no decision was taken. Another Cabinet Council has been summoned for to-day, when it is expected that the Government will resolve on bringing the negotiations to a decisive issue, inasmuch as it is believed that the Russian proposals are final.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF.

Latest advices, respecting the health of Prince Gortschakoff, state that he is worse.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY GAZETTE.

The Queen's birth-day Gazette does not contain any promotions in the Army.

Colonel Colley, C. B., has been created Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for his services at the Cape.

The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, C. S. I., Lieut. Governor of Bengal, and Mr. E. Colvin Bayley, C. S. I., have been created Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs, Colonel Merriman, James Bellot Richey, Colonel Drever, John Garstin, Major Scott Moncrieff, Robert Davidson, and Charles Elliott have been created Companions of the same Order.

TONE OF THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 25.

Several of the Saint Petersburg and Moscow journals blame the semi-official press for assuming a more moderate tone towards England, and angrily ask the Russian Government if the rumours of concessions to be made to England are true.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 26.

The "Hall" Line steamer Trentham Hall left here yesterday for Bombay.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SUEZ, MAY 25.

The s.s. Trinacria has cast adrift off Jeddah the buggalow she had in tow.

ADEN, MAY 26.

The s. s. Trinacria parted with the buggalow she was towing in a gale off Jeddah. The I. G. S. Kwangtung has left Suez in search of the buggalow.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

The Bombay Mails of the 6th inst. via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 24, NOON,

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	80,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	10,000	do.
Total Week's Sales of Surats	9,000	do.
Amount forwarded	3,000	do.
Total Week's Imports of Cotton ..	85,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	12,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	888,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	73,000	do.
Do Stock of Cotton in London ...	11,000	do.

LONDON, MAY 24, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm with moderate inquiry; any attempt to raise prices checks business.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-10¼
40s. Mule Twist.....	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8⅝
4 per cent. Government Securities..	79⅞
4½ per cent. do.	80
5½ per cent. do.	88¼
3 per cents. Consols for Account ..	96⅜
6 per cent. French Rente, 1872	110
Bar Silver.....	53½

Total coin in the Bank of France £82,800,000.

„ Notes in circulation .... .. £91,200,000.

Arrival—Winthorpe.

Departure—Henry Bolckow.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

CALCUTTA, MAY 25.

In celebration of the Queen's birthday nearly 2,000 troops were paraded to-day and fired a *feu-de-joie*. An Imperial salute was also fired. To-day was observed as a close holiday by all traders and merchants.

SIMLA, MAY 25, NOON.

This morning the Volunteers and 23rd Pioneers were paraded and fired *feux-de-joie*. The Viceroy held a levée at eleven o'clock, which was numerously attended. The weather was very fine.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 26, 7-1 A. M.

French Mail Steamer Ava, from Suez, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 26.

CANNANORE, 8 p.m.—Weather fine ; wind N., thermometer MAX. 92 W. B. 81 ; Min. 80 ; barometer 29·82.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather over cast ; wind N. W. 4 thermometer 91·0 ; barometer 29·890.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair ; wind N.E. N.W

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy ; wind S W. strong ; thermometer 93 ; fall of rain 17 cents.

THE trial of Goolabdas Baidas, a vakil of Surat, the two native editors, and three others, on charges of inciting others of their fellow citizens to riot, was continued on Friday last before Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the special Magistrate, at Sulsar. After a short examination by the Court of the chief Borah witness, Allybhoy Mahomed Hasham,—the policeman, who first took him to Mr. Motilal, police inspector, who appeared to manage the case for the prosecution, was examined at great length. He had been brought down that morning from Surat by a Collector's sepoy accompanied by a clerk of one of the defendants, with strict magisterial instructions that nobody should be allowed to communicate with him. Curiously enough, the clerk got separated from the policeman at the Surat station just as the train was about to start; and when they met again at the Nowsaree station on their way to Sulsar, the clerk, who had been specially deputed to watch the policeman, found him in the same railway carriage with a detective serving under Mr. Motilal, the police inspector ! The inspector was sent out of the Court during the examination of the policeman, and was next examined for the rest of the day. Mr. Mehta, who, for the defence, urged that the whole case was a pure police fabrication, subjected the two witnesses to a very searching cross-examination, in conducting which all reasonable latitude was allowed him by the Court. An application was made by the vakil for the prosecution to have the trial transferred to Surat, but the Magistrate declined to accede to the application, remarking that there were very good reasons and many advantages for going to Sulsar ; and that the same reasons and advantages rendered it advisable to continue the trial at Sulsar. The case was adjourned unti to-day.

THE judgment of Mr. Macpherson, the Sessions Judge of Surat, in the case of the nineteen Surat rioters, which was to be delivered on Thursday forenoon last was again postponed ; and on this occasion for the reason that one of the prisoners, Dyaram Mahadeo, had been seized with cholera the previous night while in the jail. The hospital assistant, who attended the suffering prisoner, was examined, after which the Sessions Judge informed the assessors that he intended to put a few questions to two or three of the witnesses who had been called for the defence ; and that he should do so either the following day (Friday,) the health of the sick prisoner permitting, or to-day when judgment will also be given.

UP to Friday last the total number of European victims to cholera at Morar was 32 out of 46 attacked, including, among the casualties, three officers, whose names have already been published. Of deaths in the native force, there have been 64, including followers, out of a total of 126 seizures. It would thus appear that only one European casualty has occurred since the previous announcement. Seven cholera camps, namely, five European and two native, have been formed, and we are happy to add that there has not been a single fresh case among the troops left in garrison. The general health of the army remains good. The *Statesman*.—We published a letter the other day on the outbreak of cholera at Morar. Our correspondent was the poor young fellow Place, of the Royal Artillery, who has himself fallen a victim to the disease. We had a long private letter from him on the 14th instant, and he has to-day been some days in his grave. He wrote, "We moved out in such a hurry, that I had to bundle up all my correspondence very hastily, and it is really too hot out here under canvass for me to collect my thoughts." Mr. Place came to India but a few months ago, to join his battery at Morar. The order to join seemed an opportune one, as it gave Mr. Place the opportunity of looking into the affairs of the *Delhi Gazette* (Telegram), of which his widowed mother, Mrs. Place, is the chief proprietor. The paper has long been under very unsatisfactory management, and it was Mr. Place's hope and intention to resuscitate it. Of singularly modest and retiring manners, he was a young man of high abilities, and he looked forward, we think, to taking a more or less active part in the literary conduct of the paper. His untimely death leaves his wife a widow in England, with one child, if we remember rightly.

THE following particulars in anticipation of the Annual Relief are published :—The 9th Lancers go to Meerut, the 13th Hussars to Sealkote, 15th to Lucknow, the 1st Bengal Cavalry to Peshawar, 10th to Cawnpore, 17th to Umballa, 19th to Peshawar, and 11th to Sealkote.

A SERIOUS collision between two goods trains on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway is reported. The accident took place at a point between Belwai and Malipore.

IT is stated that Captain Corfield, a retired military officer, and a Mr. Allen, till lately employed in the Stores' Department, Indus Valley State Railway, will be appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendents of that Railway under Mr. Conder. It is scarcely necessary (says the *Civil and Military Gazette* sarcastically) to mention that these two officers also have had no experience of traffic work.

THE *Madras Times*, rather foolishly, we think, calls the Famine Commission a gigantic sham. The editor does not like the Government of India's instructions which we have recently been criticising.

IN Singapore, some excitement has been caused by the arrest of a supposed Russian spy engaged in taking plans of Fort Canning and the defences of the place.

A BOMBAY telegram, dated the 21st., to the Calcutta *Englishman*, says :—It was imagined that Sir Richard Temple had complimented every possible being connected with the Expedition, but to-day he issues a flattering letter to the Bombay municipal turnocks.

THE *Pioneer*—We note with real sorrow the death of Mr. C. W. Priestley, the late Assistant Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department. There are very few in Allahabad to whom Mr. Priestley was unknown, and there are none who will soon forget the eagerness with which he joined in the many projects connected with the various committees of which he was a member. The High Schools owe to his thought and careful superintendence many of the improvements that have lately taken place in their buildings, while All Saints' Vestry can equally testify to his labours for the Church and Schools. Men of Mr. Priestley's type are ill spared from the sphere they occupy, and deserve more than a passing remembrance.

THE *Englishman*—In gauging the actual significance of the abnormally high death-rate during the early months of the present year in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, it is necessary to consider how much of this mortality is probably due to famine, and how much to a generally unhealthy season. In regard to this point, a valuable comparison may be instituted between the N. W. P. mortality, to which so much interest has of late naturally attached, and that in the Central Provinces, as recorded monthly in the Central Provinces *Gazette*. From the latter returns, the following table may be compiled of the monthly number of deaths registered in the Central Provinces during the months of January, February, and March this year, as compared with the same months last year :—

	Jan.	Feb.	March.
1877	13,297	10,076	12,469
1878	16,153	14,227	21,117
Increase	2,856	4,151	8,648

This table shows that the registered mortality in the Central Provinces in March last was very nearly 70 per cent. greater than that of the corresponding month of last year. This enormous increase may doubtless to some extent be attributed to the higher prices of food ; but there has been no great pressure of scarcity in the Central Provinces, and by far the greater part of the increase must be due to the effects of an abnormal season. This fact is of very great importance in the consideration of the significance of the North-Western Provinces mortality ; for it may fairly be assumed that the causes which produced so much general unhealthiness in the Central Provinces were also in operation in other parts of Northern India.

THE *Pioneer*—Our readers have not yet heard by any means the last of the prisoner Maitra at the Lucknow jail, who lately procured the escape of a fellow prisoner by means of a forged release warrant. Since we last wrote about him, he has made a confession to the local authorities. The story is very curious regarded as a voluntary confession. In the original it is more detailed than the condensed version we are about to give, but in effect it is as follows :—

"In June 1868, when in Bombay with the 3rd Punjab Muleteer Corps, after its return from Abyssinia, I made the acquaintance of a young woman, a European, disguised as a Mahomedan. She told me that she had been carried off from Delhi during the mutiny by a native merchant, and had finally been abandoned at Bombay. She told me her real name was Wilhemina Rose. In September 1868, when my regiment was ordered to Mooltan, this woman accompanied me; we went by steamer to Kurrachee and by flotilla from thence to Mooltan. At Mooltan the corps was disbanded. I then went to Lahore, and obtained employment in the D.P.W. Controller's Office in March 1869. We remained at Lahore until July 1869, when I resigned my appointment, and we found our way back to Bombay. At Bombay we put up in the Byculla Hotel; we lived upstairs and occupied two rooms. Suspecting Wilhemina of infidelity, I watched her, and one day caught her with a visitor. A fit of jealousy seized me, and I determined to get rid of her. One evening, when sitting in our room as usual about 9 p. m., drinking some brandy and water, I poisoned her. I mixed 1 drachm of *aqua lauro-cerasi* and 10 to 15 grains of strychnine with her cup, and this I gave her to drink in a tumbler one-third full of brandy and water. Nothing suspecting, she drank the brandy and water at one draught, and immediately retired to bed. I made myself drunk, and lay down and slept on the sofa in the sitting room ; the next morning I found the woman dead, I went to the market and purchased a large wooden chest made of mangoe wood for Rs. 5. This I brought back on the top of a gharry to the hotel and had it taken up to my sitting-room. When I was alone, I placed the woman's body into this chest and fastened down the box. I then went to breakfast and had the box replaced on the gharry. After breakfast, I drove to the Boree Bunder, hired a boat, and was rowed out of the harbour. Four native boatmen rowed the boat. I bribed the boatmen with Rs. 25 each—100 the four—threw the chest into the sea, returned to the hotel, sold of all Wilhemina's things in the market, and left for Calcutta by a boat of the British India Steam Navigation Company. This was in the month of September 1869. I make this confession, so as to rid my conscience of a crime that has haunted me since the day I committed it."

The Magistrates at Lucknow are making enquiries to check the truth of the story. It does not absolutely follow that Maitra has done what he says. He already expects transportation for life for various little matters in which he has been engaged. He would not fear hanging on account of a murder committed a long time ago, and made the subject of a spontaneous confession. But he is a very ingenious person, and may think that if he were sent to Bombay to be tried for the murder, something might turn up to give him a chance of getting free.

THE *Indian Daily News*—A leading article in the *Indian Mirror* is devoted to Mr. Justice White's attitude on the bench. It commences by allowing that, though somewhat slow, he always tries to mete out justice in a case which comes before him. His conscientiousness is unquestioned, but he most unfortunately shows a prejudice against the Asiatics. Instances are given. A native vakeel, arguing before the learned Judge, sometimes draws the curious remark, "It is an Oriental mode of arguing a case." On another occasion, Mr. Justice White is said to have remarked, "This sort of statement has a truly Oriental flavour about it." Such observations, says the *Mirror*, are always in bad taste ; it is instances like these which render English rule in India unpopular, &c. Our contemporary wishes it to be understood that these remarks are written more in sorrow than in anger. We fear the sorrow must have been of the maudlin order to have fathered such a weak and baseless protest, quite unworthy of the journal in which it appears.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* writes from Bhurtpore:—Seditious meetings and treasonable talkings are very prevalent in this station. All, young and old, rich and poor, polite and rude are alike engaged in such. They say that, in the expected war between the English and the Russians, the victory will be on the side of the latter. They imagine that Russians are giant-like creatures, before whom the English would be no better than bugs ! To impress this erroneous idea on the public, a monstrous statue of a Russian warrior with half a dozen mock representations of the English soldier, was kept up in an open place in front of Poorohit's haveli on the night of the 9th, when a grand and magnificent festival was conducted in commemoration of Gunga Saptami (the day of Gunga) by Russaldar Kast-Ram Brahmin. The illuminations and decorations were good and pleasing, and a gathering of the fair sex was agreeable to the sight, on the whole it was a mockery of the British Government. A certain Chobai Brahmin, Neti Ram Misra, holding the position of damidikari for name sake, told me, in the course of conversation, that 'we are hopeless of the British Government.' Heaven knows what he meant by this. It is a matter of great regret that there should be no British officer in the station while seditious meetings and treasonable talkings continue.. I am inclined to think that the absence of the Resident has made the people bold."

THE extract we publish below from a letter of a Roman Catholic bishop confirms in every respect the horrible details of cannibalism in the famine regions of China given in the Chinese Governor's memorial—which we lately published. The distress, says a local paper, "has evidently reached a point at which words fail to picture it, and there is hardly a gleam of hope to brighten the prospect. The famine is intense and widespread beyond the conception of people in Europe ; and no man can yet see what will be the end." Mgr. Louis Monagatta, bishop of the province of Shan-sy, writes, under date the 24th March, as follows :—The president of the Famine Relief Committee of Shanghai, "Up to the present time the famine-stricken restrained themselves from eating those who were already dead, but now the living are killed to furnish food for the hungry. Relations eat one another, the parents their children, the children their parents, as one hears every day. The famine becomes even more terrible."

THE *Globe*—An unwilling compliment has been paid to the excellence of English manufactures by a correspondent writing to a Moscow journal from the regions of the Baikal Sea. Describing the various streams of commerce which flow from the coast of China towards the great Siberian mart of Kiachta, and thence spread themselves over the Asiatic provinces of the Russian Empire, the correspondent affirms that in spite of the heavy duties levied at the Russian frontier, the manufactures of Moscow have not the ghost of a chance against those of Manchester and Birmingham. "In fact," he says, "our Moscow manufacturers by their short lengths, their grossly insufficient measure, and the general worthlessness of their goods, have so spoilt their credit in Siberia that the term Muscovite is used as an adjective to imply what is manufactured only to 'sell,' while to describe an article as being 'English' is considered a conclusive guarantee for its excellence." The English goods sold in the Transbaikal provinces of Russia are calicoes, cotton, cutlery, saddlers' wares, and utensils for the camp and farm, such as, in short, are despatched to our colonial markets. These find their way to Kiachta *via* the Manchoorian deserts, and are mainly sold to the people of Oriental Siberia by caravan merchants trading from Pekin. It will be seen from what we said a few days ago about the opening of sea communication with Siberia, that English vessels can reach the provinces to which we refer by sailing round the northern coasts and up the Lena River, and since our merchants are now aware that to Siberia their wares are well-known and universally appreciated, they should hasten to take possession of the vacant market, and endeavour by maintaining the excellence of their manufactures to keep it.

CHARGES OF INCITING TO RIOT AGAINST NATIVE EDITORS AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BULSAR, MAY 24.

THE hearing of the case against the two native editors of Surat, a vakil, and three others was continued this (being the third) day before Mr. F. S. P. Lely, special Magistrate. The Court was crowded during the day by residents of Bulsar and by other persons whom the interest felt in the proceedings had induced to come down from Surat. The prisoners were placed at the bar in the following order :—1. Goolabdas Bhaidas, a vakil. 2. Dhanchara Gellabhoy, editor *Deshi Mittra* and 3. Kikabhoy Furbhoodas, editor *Gujerat Mittra*. 4. Gunputram Ambaram, a grain broker. 5. Hurjeevun Mhowjee, also a grain broker. 6. Narronshanker Chandrashanker, a shroff or money-lender. Mr. Khalabhoy Jaffer, a vakil of the High Court, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Shewshunker, appeared for prisoner No. 1 ; and, with Mr. Vussonjee, for prisoners Nos. 2, 3, and 5. Mr. Vussonjee also appeared for prisoners Nos. 4 and 6.

Allybhoy Mahomed Hassum, the witness who was cross-examined yesterday, was recalled and said in answer to the Magistrate.—I know English dates. I don't know what Mo is in to-day. It is the 25th or 21st May. The Borahs are included in the *mahajun* (i. e. trading community.) The shops were closed before the date of the riots. The *mahajuns* do not close their shops on the death of a Maharaj. I say we are *mahajuns* because we are raisyat (subject or inhabitant.) The *mahajuns* have no authority over the Borahs. They do not levy any taxes from us. We are not bound to obey the orders of the *mahajuns*. There is a *shet* among the Borah community, but we are not bound to close our shops if the *shet* tells us to do so. I have never been fined in a criminal court.

Goolam Ally Jaffer Ali, the policeman who was sent for from Surat yesterday, was examined by Mr. Kallabhoy.—I am employed in the Surat police and know the Borah witness who just left the Court. I once took him to Mr. Motilal about eight or ten days after the arrest of the accused. I know not whether all the prisoners had then been arrested, but some were. I had seen or heard that some of them were in custody. During the trial of the six rioters at the Sessions Court, I had heard the Borah addressing people at the Jhappa Bridge ; and that was the reason for my taking him to Mr. Motilal He was speaking to a number of people at a shop. They were standing there. I was in undress. I stood at a distance of five or ten paces. He said that he had been spoken to by Goolabdas in order to get the shops closed. He said, "Goolabdas told me to get the shops closed ; that he (Goolabdas) had been making arrangements about the tax, and said we are too poor to pay the tax ; that we should create a riot as in the case of the salt tax if we wished that the tax should be abandoned." I heard this said by the Borah, and reported the matter to Mr. Motilal. I do not remember how many days afterwards I took him to Mr. Motilal. I took him on the day Mr. Motilal ordered me to bring him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta.—I do not know the name of the Borah witness who was here in Court to-day. He keeps a shop near the Jhappa Bazaar. It looks like an ironmonger's shop. I cannot say whose shop is opposite or next to this Borah's. I met him one day on the Jhappa Bridge. It was about 11 o'clock in the forenoon ; and he was standing on the bridge alone. I told him that Motilaljee wanted to see him. He asked me the reason, and I said I did not know.

Mr. Mehta applied that Mr. Motilal should be asked to leave the Court during the examination of this witness. Motilal was the witness's superior officer : and according to his (Mr. Mehtaji's) theory, the whole case was a fabrication brought about by Motilal. It was, therefore, in the interest of justice that he should retire for a time.

The Magistrate agreed with Mr. Mehta and asked Mr Motilal to retire. A policeman in undress named Furbhoocun Jeewa also told to retire, and not to communicate with Mr. Motiram.

Cross-examination continued.—It was during the trial of the six rioters at the Sessions that I heard of this matter. It was four or five days after the trial commenced. I received an order to attend at the Castle during the trial. I cannot say how many days I had to attend at the Castle. It was on my way from the Castle to the place where I took my meals at Begumpura, that I first heard the conversation of the Borahs. I heard something about taxes and stopped to hear the conversation. I cannot say what were the words I first heard. I know the substance of what I heard. I cannot say whether I first heard the word "tax" used. The Borah spoke nearly as follows :—"Goolabdas had sent for me, and he said get the shops closed. How can you, poor people, pay the tax ? As the salt tax was abandoned in consequence of closing the shops in the town, so in the same way the present tax will be abandoned if you close your shops." This was all I heard ; and I went away. I cannot recognise any other out of the three or four other Borahs that were there. I reported the matter to Motilal at 8 o'clock that evening. I was then under the orders of Mr. Heerjeebhoy, police inspector. My post was at the Delhi Gate chowkey.

Q.—Why did you not report the matter to your own police inspector instead of to Motilal ?—A. I cannot say why I did so.

Q.—Was Motilal only a district inspector and on leave ?—A. I cannot say. He used to come and sit in the courts.

Q.—Was it not your duty to make a report to your superior officer, Herjeebhoy ?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you make a report of this matter to any one except Motilal ?—A. No.

Q.—Not even to Heerjeebhoy ?—A. No.

Cross-examination continued.—I made the report to Motilal at his house. I cannot remember who was present on the occasion. Motilal asked me if I knew the Borah. I said I did. He did not ask me the Borah's name. I received no order from any of my superiors to go and make a report of the matter to Motilal. I made no other report to Motilal at his house on any other matter. I cannot say how many days after that report I was told by Motilal to fetch the Borah to him. He told me so in Heerjeebhoy's kutcherry at the Castle about 8 o'clock in the morning. I had received an order to attend at the Castle kutcherry at 6 or 7 o'clock every morning, and thence go to the Delhi Gate chowkey. After getting Motilal's order, I sought no further order from Heerjeebhoy, because he as well as Motilal and others are my superior officers. I first took the Borah to the kutcherry at the Castle where Motilal was. I remained at the Castle the rest of the day. (Corrects himself.) I first took the Borah to Motilal's house and thence to the kutcherry at the Castle. I know Purbhooram Mansookram, a policeman. I don't know if he was in Surat yesterday. I received a summon in Surat at 5 o'clock this morning from the Court's sepoy, who was accompanied by Tooljaram (a clerk in the interest of the defence.) The sepoy showed me the summons in the bullock carriage in which we drove to the Surat station. I saw Purbhooram at the station. I did not get out of a railway carriage and go down with Purbhooram. I, the Court's sepoy, and Purbhooram travelled in the same railway carriage. Tooljaram, the clerk, got separated at the Surat station, and came into our carriage at the Nowsaree station. From the Bulsar station I came to this Court, and took my breakfast in a room in the compound. No policeman spoke to me whilst I was taking my meals.

Mr. Mehta said he was instructed to say that a policeman (under Motilal's orders) was seen speaking to witness ; that the policeman was on the Court premises an hour ago, but that he was not now forthcoming.

Mr. Mehta asked, with a view to fix the exact date at which the Borah was taken to Motilal and examined by him, that the Magistrate should require Mr. Motilal to produce his police diary in reference to this case.

Mr. Motilal was called into Court, and said, in answer to the Magistrate, that he had no hand in this matter and that the case was enquired into by Mr. Scannell. He had therefore kept no daily diary in connection with the case.

The Magistrate ordered the sheristedar to write to Mr. Scannell for the diary.

The Magistrate said he always understood that Mr. Motilal managed the prosecution in this case; and his Worship could not understand Mr. Motilal's present statement.

Mr. Mehta said all the papers in the case were signed by Motilal. He would now call upon the prosecution to call Motilal as a witness to further the interests of justice.

The Magistrate said there was no legal obligation on the prosecution to call Motilal, but he thought that, in the interests of justice and to give information and assistance to the Court, he might be called as a witness.

At the rising of the Court for tiffin, Mr. Mehta asked that Mr. Motilal (who was reading the last witness's deposition) should be asked not to read it before he had given his evidence, and not to communicate with anybody.

The Magistrate said it was advisable that this course should be adopted.

At the sitting of the Court after tiffin, Mr. Motilal Mohanlal was called.

Mr. Kallabhoy said he had no wish to examine Mr. Motilal until he had re-examined the last witness. Mr. Motilal was not the prosecutor; and he (Mr. Kallabhoy) did not know what Mr. Motilal could say.

The Magistrate.—If you have any objection, I'll examine him myself.

Mr. Motilal then said in answer to the Court.—I am an inspector of police. On the 2nd April, by order of the District Magistrate, I commenced an enquiry as to the meeting of the shops in Surat ; and late the same evening I made a verbal report to the Magistrate. On the 4th April, a crowd of persons surrounded the Collector, and he was struck a stone in the chest. On the 6th or 7th April, I received a written order from the Magistrate's personal order, to make further enquiry as to the origin of the riots. I employed two or three policemen and others as detectives to make enquiries. I received information regarding two Borahs, and ordered the police to get me their names. I made a report to the Collector. I was given by the police the names of Adamjee Allybhoy and Moosajee Ghiwalla, Borahs living near the Jhappa Bridge. The last witness also got me a name, the name of Allybhoy Mahomed Hassum. He did not give me the name at first, but it was ascertained when he was brought to me. I made enquiries of these three persons ; and in consequence of what they said, I sent them with a policeman to the Police Superintendent. Warrants were then issued and the prisoners were arrested between the 11th and 13th inst. I arrested prisoners Nos. 4 and 5. No. 6 was arrested two or three days afterwards. Other prisoners were arrested by Mr. Heerjeebhoy and Mr. Jehangirsha. In consequence of further enquiry, I found other witnesses were forthcoming.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mehta.—Goolamally Jafferali gave me information about a Borah 10 or 15 days ago.

Q.—Where did he give you the information ?—A. I cannot say whether it was at my house or at the kutcherry.

Mr. Mehta.—It is an important matter ; you cannot have forgotten it. Try and recollect.

Witness.—I will tell you if I recollect it. I don't recollect it now. I don't remember if any one was present when the information was given me. I am not in the habit of receiving information in the presence of others. Goolamally said he had heard a Borah speak about instigation to the riots, but he did not tell me what it was. If he had said him about it, he would have told me. If he did tell me, I do not remember it now. I received two distinct orders from the District Magistrate and the Police Superintendent at different times to make enquiry in this matter. They were both verbal orders. I was at the time on special duty. I was appointed an inspector on special duty on the 11th January 1878 to enquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Kokana who fell off the yoke of his carriage and was killed on the Tarsha road.

Q.—As police inspector on special duty, then, you had no authority in the city of Surat ?—A. I think that ; as senior officer, I had an authority in all criminal cases in the whole district of Surat.

Q.—Was not Mr. Heerjeebhoy the city police inspector, and Mr. Jehangirsha the district police inspector at the time ?—A. Yes.

Q.—Did you exercise your authority in the city of Surat in any other matter save that of the riot ?—A. No : because I chiefly resided at Bulsar.

Cross-examination continued.—I was told by the Police Superintendent and the Magistrate to make enquiries as I was directed and to make reports to them. I was not told to keep a daily diary. I have got a diary in matters in which I made independent enquiry. I have got a diary as to the arrest of certain of the rioters whom I sent up before the Magistrate.

Q.—Then you were not ordered to make enquiry as to the instigators of the rioters ?—A. No. I was not. (Corrects himself.) Enquiry is of two kinds, oral and written. I was told to enquire verbally, not to make a written enquiry.

The Magistrate.—What kind of enquiry did you make in this matter ?

Witness.—I made oral enquiries until I received charge of the office of city inspector. Six or seven days ago I received charge as city inspector from Heerjeebhoy.

Mr. Mehta.—Don't you remember the date when you received charge as city inspector ?

Witness.—I don't remember it now. After taking charge, I prepared an abstract of the charges and of the evidence.

To the Magistrate.—I have signed the abstract.

To Mr. Mehta.—I sent up the abstract to the Magistrate on the 18th inst. I believe that these papers were sent on the 11th inst. I know nothing about the accused being first placed before the Magistrate. I know of two men placed before the Magistrate, Mr. Thatte ; but I do not recollect the date. It was 13 or 14 days ago. I do not recollect how many witnesses had been examined at that date —perhaps six or seven. From that day up to this, the statements of the witnesses had been taken down by me or the Police Superintendent. I believe the prisoners were sent before the Magistrate in accordance with section 124 of the Procedure Code. The Police Superintendent will tell you more accurately. I have not the Procedure Code with me. I have not signed the Superintendent ; but I cannot produce them without his orders. I have got them in Court. They have been with me since I sent up the abstract of charges. I refuse to produce them without the order of the Police Superintendent.

The Magistrate.—Do you know that this is contempt of Court, and that you are liable to a fine of Rs. 50 ?

Witness.—No.

The Magistrate to the Sheristedar.—Don't take that answer down.

Cross-examination continued.—I have read over the depositions taken by the Police Superintendent. Some of them were taken in my presence. Some of the witnesses gave certain particulars to me before being taken by the Superintendent. The witness Allybhoy Mahomed Hassum told me that he went to the house of Goolabdas, at the suggestion of a Brahmin ; and that he heard a conversation about arrangements about taxes. I don't remember the Borah telling me anything more. He said there were some newspaper-wallahs. I don't think I enquired the names of the newspapers.

Mr. Mehta applied for leave to reserve further cross-examination until after the cross-examination of the other witnesses had been gone through.

Goolamally Jafferally was recalled for re-examination. when Mr. Kallabhoy asked leave to reserve it until he had read over the witness's examination to Mr. Motilal and taken further instructions.

Mr. Mehta said he saw no necessity for reserving it, but would be satisfied if a note was taken that the re-examination had been reserved.

Mr. Kallabhoy tendered a copy of the *Gujerat Mittra*, pointing out certain passages relating to the Excence-tax.

Mr. Mehta objected, and the Magistrate said that any contrary evidence should be reserved until they had gone through the oral evidence.

Mr. Mehta then applied that his clients be admitted to bail. The evidence of the chief witness, Allybhoy Mahomed Hassum, had thoroughly broken down ; and the police witnesses were hopelessly inconsistent with each other. It was impossible to escape the conclusion that this was a police prosecution. Besides, if his hypothesis was correct that the whole case was a fabrication, it would be only by admission that the defence could hope to lay bare the police conspiracy got up against them.

The Magistrate remarked that, without saying whether Allybhoy's evidence had been shaken or not, there was the evidence of the three other witnesses which had not been shaken, because they had not been cross-examined. His Worship thought it was rather early yet to apply for bail.

To-morrow (Saturday) being a recognised holiday on account of Her Majesty's birthday, the Court was about to adjourn over Monday, when

Mr Kallabhoy applied that the Court should go back to Surat from Monday. Many sepoys were taken away from their duty at Surat by reason of the Court sitting at Bulsar.

The Magistrate said that, as he had remarked on a former occasion, there were good reasons for holding the Court here ; and asked if Mr. Kallabhoy had any other reason to urge.

Mr. Kallabhoy said the prisoners themselves had wished that the trial should go on at Surat.

Mr. Mehta.—You had better not say anything on behalf of the prisoners as long as I am here to take care of their interests. I have known cases, which were commenced at Surat or Bulsar, being taken thence to Teethul, and thence to Doongree.

The Magistrate to Mr. Kallabhoy—If you can show that the ends of justice should suffer, or that either the prisoners or the prosecution would be prejudiced, I will think of going back to Surat.

Mr. Kallabhoy said he wished occasionally to consult the Superintendent of Police, who was in Surat.

The Magistrate said that, in that case, the Superintendent should easily come to Bulsar.

Mr. Kallabhoy said several respectable persons had to be brought down from Surat, and great expense would have to be incurred for bringing them down to Bulsar as witnesses.

Mr. Mehta said he did not understand what his earned friend meant by speaking of other witnesses now. As far as he could understand him, he stated on the last occasion that there were only three more witnesses for the prosecution, two of whom could not be found, and the third was Motilal. His impression, from what Mr. Kallabhoy himself stated, was that the prosecution had drawn to a close.

The Magistrate asked why Mr. Kallabhoy started no objection whatever on Saturday, the 18th inst., when the case was removed from Surat. Nothing had occurred since to alter the state of matters.

Mr. Kallabhoy said he was only then engaged for the prosecution and had not consulted the District Magistrate. He had since seen him ; and he was instructed to say it would be better if the case was heard at Surat, considering the large expenditure Government had to incur in bringing down witnesses here.

The Magistrate said there was some truth in that ; but asked why it was not mentioned before. There were many good reasons for which his Worship must decline to go back to Surat. There were good reasons, which he need not go into in detail, for removing to Bulsar ; and those reasons still existed. It seemed to his Worship then, and it seemed to him now, that there were many advantages in having the trial here. The case was then adjourned until half-past 10 o'clock on Monday next.

THE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE AT BULSAR.

I observe that a correspondent, "Fair Play", in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 22nd inst., raises an important issue in connection with this case—namely, whether it is "reasonable" or "decent" that Mr. Lely, the Special Magistrate, should conduct the preliminary magisterial enquiry against the native editors, he being one who had, some years ago, "first formulated the antipathies of his class against the Native Press"? Leaving alone anything relating to the past career or the prejudices and predilections of Mr. Lely, of which I know little or nothing, I will confine myself to such matters bearing upon the issue raised as have fallen under my own observation during the three days of the trial at Surat and at Bulsar. The remarks of your correspondent appear to be based upon my report of the first day's proceedings and upon the leader of the 21st inst. I may premise that, although the accuracy of the report is unimpeachable as far as it goes, it was not a verbatim report. It is possible that, in my desire to keep it within such limits as discretion suggested in order to meet the exigencies of a daily newspaper, I might have unintentionally omitted a statement or remark here and there. I say this much in fairness to the presiding Magistrate. I can see no reason whatever to feel thankful to Mr. Lely for any kindness or courtesy shown by him to the representatives of the Press ; but still, in the interest of truth, I must say there is no sufficient ground to justify the severe strictures of your correspondent. Mr. Lely, I believe, has nothing to answer for the "official precautions at Surat ;" for it is well understood that the Collector and the Police Superintendent, set into motion by the city police inspector, Mr. Motilal, are responsible for all that has been done in the name of the authorities, with the sanction of course of the Commissioner, N. D. Mr. Lely is comparatively but a stranger in these parts, and may, therefore, be supposed to be free from local prejudices. He could have had nothing to do with petty official tyrannies, unworthy spirit of revenge, &c. From what I have seen of him on the magisterial bench, his demeanour towards the vakils and others, &c.—little things which can only be felt, but cannot be translated into words—I believe him to be a conscientious judicial officer, ever evincing a calm dignity and a desire to do justice between party and party. Taking together what has transpired during the three days of the trial, the general impression in the minds of all who attended the Court must exonerate him of the least bias against the accused, or of any special desire to favour the course taken by the authorities. In the trial of the three riot cases already disposed of by him, his freedom from local prejudices was notable. In one of them, he discharged twelve, in another two, and in a third all the five accused,—making a total of twenty-four rioters discharged for want of "sufficiently unimpeachable" evidence.

BO

complished and the most engaging character that has figured in this century, who with the form and universal genius of an Alcibiades, combined in brilliant wit and a heart of quick affection, and who, placed in a public position, would have displayed a courage, a judgment, and a commanding intelligence which would have ranked him with the leaders of mankind." Henrietta Temple, which was dedicated to Count D'Orsay, contains a portrait of him under the name of Count Alcibiades de Mirabel, from which one may judge of the qualities which in Lord Beaconsfield's view went to form the most accomplished and engaging character of this century. It might be unfair to judge the hero by the hero-worshipper; but it is not unfair to judge the hero-worshipper by the hero, or at any rate by his idealised conception of the hero. Count Alcibiades de Mirabel is a glorified Beau Brummel; and although the fault may be in Lord Beaconsfield's portraiture, the type of character is not doubtful. A dashing and showy social adventurer, who would have been a first-rate drawing-master, music-master, writing-master, French master, elocution-master, riding-master, courier, tailor, or cook—a master of all those arts by which "our life is only dreat for show: mean handiwork of craftsman, cook, or groom"—is to Lord Beaconsfield, in his advanced age, the most accomplished and engaging character and universal genius of the century. The impulses which inspire the reason, and direct the conscience, and shape the life to nobler ends than political advancement or social enjoyment, are left out of his reckoning. His grace is fixed on the D'Orsays, and the Tom Duncombes, and the Louis Napoleons, with whom he associated at Gore House, the spendthrifts and adventurers and conspirators who found themselves in salons to which "gentlemen" only (gentlemen as distinguished from ladies) went. Prince Louis Napoleon conquered a precarious respectability by his reception at Windsor. Lord Beaconsfield achieved a similar position when he was acknowledged by the late Lord Derby. His properly political life begins with his entrance into Parliament in 1837 on the accession of the Queen. His literary career was at the same time brought to a pause of seven years, which was broken in 1844 by the publication of Coningsby. The two stories, Venetia and Henrietta Temple, published in 1837, and dedicated to Lord Lyndhurst and Count D'Orsay, have no political motive or character. They are attempts in pure art, and cannot be deemed successful save in a few strokes of social satire. Byron is out-Byronized, and the Werther period of Goethe out-Werthered. In Venetia, Caduras and Herbert are recognisable as Byron and Shelley, not by and truth of portraiture, but by plagiarism from their real lives. Lord Beaconsfield's dealings with the grand passions always suggest the Porte St. Martin and the Surrey Theatre. His heroic vein lies perilously near to the mock-heroic. There is a genuine breath of social and political satire animating his works which might have earned him a more honourable place in English literature than the parliamentary career, on the threshold of which we leave him for the present, has won for him in English history.

In writing this sketch, we lay our account with some censure, which we have no choice but to confront. The public career of Lord Beaconsfield is in our view the opprobrium of English politics during the past forty years, and his political character is, in the situation which he holds, a danger and defiance to England, and a threat to the peace of the world. There can be no reason why, without exaggeration, but without reserve, we should not say what we believe to be the truth about it. In discussing the actions of a politician from day to day it is neither desirable nor possible to be always examining character. Life is too short for business of that sort. The man must be taken for granted, in the position to which he has raised himself, and in which the public sees him with acquiescence, and even maintains him with deliberate purpose. But this abeyance, for convenience sake, of the moral judgment—this refusal to raise the previous question of moral character and motives at every step in social intercourse or every stage of the public business—certainly does not involve the permanent renunciation of moral judgment. It is impossible to leave men to the appreciation of history only. To treat Lord Beaconsfield as if he were a Chatham, would simply be ludicrous twenty-five years hence. No one will grudge any paradox-monger of the twentieth century an amusement of that sort, if he can find nothing better or more plausible. But what will be historic folly then is a very present danger now, a danger against which it is impossible without what is called attacking an individual. We speak only of Lord Beaconsfield's public character. His admirers have not even the least right to protest against personality in politics. The life of their hero has been little more than a series of personal assaults.

This example, however, is the last by which we should desire to justify ourselves, and we have no intention of imitating it. The motive which has urged us to the task of studying his political career is of a different order. At present the doctrine of the personal power is loudly proclaimed. An attempt is being made to revive the pretensions which George III. strove unsuccessfully to assert. This effort has always been tried under foreign inspiration. An able German, Baron Stockmar, undertook to instruct the Prince Consort in the theory and practice of the British Constitution, and the ideas of the Prince Consort were, of course, transmitted to the Queen, and shaped her practice. English statesmen, by a careless compliance, due in part to the deference which they found it difficult to withhold from one whom, to use a phrase of Lord Palmerston's, both as a sovereign and a lady it was unbecoming to thwart, too hastily yielded assent to doubtful pretensions. They even framed a theory of the Constitution to suit these ideas. Lord John Russell seconded, on a celebrated occasion, to become the mouthpiece of Stockmarism in the House of Commons. The speech which he delivered when the action of the Prince Consort was called in question, has become historic. It is habitually cited by apologists who desire to aggrandize the power and functions of the Crown. Like almost all attempts to frame a theory of the Constitution, it sought the living among the dead. By the time that a scheme of the English Constitution is concocted, it has almost of necessity ceased to be true. Depending, as the Constitution does, upon a balance of powers and forces which are in a constant state of relative growth and decline, the theory, even if it be brought up to the very latest date at the time when it is framed, is pretty sure to be out of date at the time when it is published. The position of things has changed. Baron Stockmar and the Prince Consort, drawing their doctrine out of old English books and historic precedents, illustrated by foreign, and chiefly German, analogies, adopted a procedure more certain perhaps than any other that could be devised, to lead them astray. Even if they possessed, as they certainly did not, the flexibility of mind and quickness of intuitive perception needful to discern the genius of a people and the character of institutions foreign to their personal experience, the method which they employed, and the conditions which surrounded them as observers, were almost of a necessity fatal to success. A court, even a court so pure as that of England, is the very last place in which parliamentary government can be fairly studied. A Prince Consort, even a Prince Consort so admirable in intention, so respectable in character, so conscientious and painstaking in every relation, of life as Prince Albert was, is the very last person to comprehend the working of Parliamentary institutions so developed as those of England. It is too rough to be ecngenial to a situation so delicate, difficult, and even equivocal as that of the husband of a reigning queen, and the father of an heir-apparent to the throne. The assistance of a kind of private physician-minister, such as Baron Stockmar was, would make matters rather worse than better. The disposition to minimize parliamentary authority, and to assert an influence of the court and of the Crown above and beyond them, is in such circumstances inevitable.

The premature death of the Prince Consort, the withdrawal of the Queen for a long term of years from active interest in political affairs, and the long Premiership of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone, men very dissimilar in most respects, but neither of them courtiers, nor possessing the qualities likely to make them the favourites of court favourities—men of great natural vigour of character, of strong purpose, and of resolute political convictions—all these things have contributed to keep in check for a time the assumptions which Baron Stockmar encouraged. Under Lord Beaconsfield's administration they have revived, and revived in a more mischievous form and under worse guidance than ever before. They are ostentatiously set forth in courtier-like Memoirs appearing under the royal sanction, and in political manifestos of important Conservative organs. * They fit in with the doctrines which Lord Beaconsfield has professed with more steadiness than any other of his fluctuating opinions, and which he probably seriously entertains. They are likely enough to receive very mischievous development at his hands—a development in which there may be the seeds of future troubles, unless a more modest view of the functions of the Crown in the Constitution than that which he encourages, be adopted and acted upon in future. The personal power of the monarch is in danger of becoming either a means of thwarting a minister who has the confidence of the country without the good-will of the sovereign; or, what might be yet more calamitous, the personal power of an adroit flatterer and a daring adventurer is likely, under forms of obsequious submission, to take the place of the personal power of the monarch. Cardinal Wolsey wrote, *Ego et rex meus.* Lord Beaconsfield makes a very near approach sometimes to a similar egotism. It is no longer possible to treat him with the half-contemptuous indulgence that was thought to be due to a political comedian. Up till 1874 Mr. Disraeli was treated by the whole political press of England as a joke, although he was often treated—and especially in the *Quarterly Review*—as a very misplaced and untimely joke. In 1878, without being a serious personage, he holds very serious issues in his hands. It is essential that men should be reminded what manner of man he is, to whom the English people, the English Parliament, and the Queen of England, have committed a sort of political dictatorship.

* ( ) See for instance the n w number of the *Quarterly Review*.

THE RUSSELL CLUB FOR LADIES.—The possibility of maintaining a club which should be open to ladies and gentlemen has for several years been the subject of discussion. That ladies, especially those residing in the country or in the suburbs, needed a club where they could dine and rest after the fatigues of shopping and visiting exhibitions in town was admitted, but it was felt that many prejudices and dangers would have to be encountered in making such a social innovation. At last, however, the experiment is to be tried, and the Russell Club, named after its proprietor, who is well known as the proprietor of several successful clubs in London, has been opened in premises on the east side of Re-gent-street, nearly opposite the Polytechnic. Here ladies will be able to dine or get a luncheon, or after the opera a supper. In addition to reading rooms supplied with magazines and newspapers and books from a library, there are dining rooms and smaller rooms for work or chess, &c., and a drawing room appropriated exclusively to ladies; while the male members' tastes are also provided for in a suite of rooms including a billiard room, card rooms, dining rooms, and smoking rooms in a separate wing, where alone smoking will be allowed. One feature of the club is the possession of a box at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent garden, to be at the disposal of the members of the Club, the tickets for which will be drawn by ballot free of charge. The point of chief importance to the success of the club was obviously the unblemished reputation of all the members; and the committee, which includes two Bishops and several of the clergy among its members, will assuredly require sufficient guarantees of the good standing of all who seek election. Among the members already enrolled there are 16 peeresses, seven peers, and many members of Parliament, so the club evidently starts under good auspices. The entrance fee is ten guineas, and the annual subscription for ladies three guineas. It only remains to be added that the apartments are luxuriously fitted up, the ladies' rooms especially being very beautiful, and that the furnishing and very tasteful decorations have been carried out at a cost of £10,000, by Messrs. Nocotti and Co., of Oxford-street.

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24	8	VINO PURO, very pale, dry ..... blue seal	25	8	
23	8	OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... green seal	24	8	
21	8	MANZANILLA ..... red seal	22	8	
20	12	PALE, medium dry ..... yellow seal	21	8	
19	12	VINO DE PASTO, remarkably pale and very dry ..... pink seal	20	8	
16	12	A GOOD DINNER WINE ..... white seal	17	8	
16	12	MARSALA, VIRGIN, pale, fine flavour ..... yellow seal	17	8	
35	12	MADEIRA, E. I., very superior, two voyages ..... black seal	37	8	
31	0	MADEIRA, excellent Wine ..... red seal	32	8	
		PORT.			
35	0	...	OLD CRUSTED, very choice (some years in bottle)	36	8	...
25	4	27	4	INVALID'S, gold Capsule	26	8	28	8
21	8	23	8	DESSERT WINE, superior black seal, soft and mature	22	8	23	8
18	12	20	12	A GOOD FULL WINE, red seal	19	8	21	8
22	8	...		SACRAMENTAL WINE, St. MARTIN'S MALAGA	23	8	...	
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40	3	42	9	HOCK, NONPAREIL, extra quality, medium dry	42	0	44	8
30	11	33	1	HOCK, SPARKLING RUDESHEIMER, very choice	32	0	34	8
28	12	...		HOCK, excellent Wine, recommended	30	0	...	
40	3	42	9	MOSELLE, NONPAREIL (extra quality)	42	0	44	8
30	11	33	1	MOSELLE, MUSCATEL (very choice)	32	0	34	8
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